



ALGERIA-GLOBAL NGO COALITION

- Immediate and Permanent Ceasefire to Protect Innocent Civilians in Gaza
- Implementation of Urgent Humanitarian Assistance, Opening of the Rafah Crossing, and Invitation for Peacekeeping Missions
- Urgent Request for Investigation and Accountability of Israeli Officials, Including Issuance of International Arrest Warrants
- Financial Compensation for Affected Palestinian Families and Reconstruction of Gaza
- Imposition of International Sanctions on Israel for Non-Compliance with Security Council Resolutions and Violations of International Law

The Algeria-Global NGO Coalition (AGNC) was established through collaboration between Ambassadors for Peace and the Participatory Democracy Foundation, in conjunction with the World Diplomacy Organization (WDO) and 63 Algerian and international NGOs. These organizations have united to form an international coalition dedicated to supporting human rights and promoting accountability for violations of international law.

2023/2024





H.E. Ambassador Omar Zniber,
President of the Human Rights Council
Office of the President
Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

Date: July 26, 2024
N° : 9fca0883

Subject:

1. Immediate and Permanent Ceasefire to Protect Innocent Civilians in Gaza
2. Implementation of Urgent Humanitarian Assistance, Opening of the Rafah Crossing, and Invitation for Peacekeeping Missions
3. Urgent Request for Investigation and Accountability of Israeli Officials, Including Issuance of International Arrest Warrants
4. Financial Compensation for Affected Palestinian Families and Reconstruction of Gaza
5. Imposition of International Sanctions on Israel for Non-Compliance with Security Council Resolutions and Violations of International Law

Dear President H.E. Ambassador Omar Zniber,

On behalf of the *ALGERIA-GLOBAL NGO COALITION*, which includes 62 organizations from Algeria and 40 other countries, committed to promoting human rights and saving international law. I submit this complaint seeking urgent and decisive action from the Human Rights Council. This submission addresses the severe violations of international law and human rights occurring in Gaza from October 7, 2023, to July 2024.

1. Demand for Immediate and Lasting Ceasefire and Implementation of International Protection Mechanisms

1.1 Indiscriminate Attacks on Civilians

Violation: Indiscriminate attacks on civilians, including those conducted without distinction between military and civilian targets, contravene the principles of international humanitarian law.

Legal Basis:

- **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)**, Article 6: Recognizes the inherent right to life.
- **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)**, Article 3: Establishes the right to life, liberty, and security of person.



- **Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions**, Article 51: Mandates protection of the civilian population from the effects of hostilities.

Comments: These attacks violate the principle of distinction, a fundamental tenet of humanitarian law, leading to substantial civilian casualties and destruction.

1.2 Disproportionate Use of Force

Violation: The use of force that is disproportionate to the military advantage anticipated constitutes a breach of humanitarian law.

Legal Basis:

- **Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions**, Article 57: Obliges parties to take all feasible precautions to avoid incidental loss of civilian life.

Comments: The disproportionate use of force results in excessive civilian casualties and destruction of civilian infrastructure, contrary to the principle of proportionality.

1.3 Arbitrary Detention

Violation: Arbitrary detention without judicial oversight or due process undermines fundamental human rights.

Legal Basis:

- **ICCPR**, Article 9: Ensures the right to liberty and security of person.
- **UDHR**, Article 9: Prohibits arbitrary arrest and detention.

Comments: Such detentions violate due process rights and contribute to a climate of repression.

1.4 Extrajudicial Killings

Violation: Extrajudicial killings, or unlawful executions, are a grave violation of human rights law.

Legal Basis:

- **ICCPR**, Article 6: Prohibits arbitrary deprivation of life.
- **UDHR**, Article 3: Protects the right to life, liberty, and security.

Comments: These killings undermine the right to a fair trial and violate the prohibition against arbitrary execution.

1.5 Restrictions on Freedom of Movement

Violation: Severe restrictions on movement impede access to essential services and violate personal freedoms.

Legal Basis:

- **ICCPR**, Article 12: Guarantees the right to freedom of movement.
- **UDHR**, Article 13: Provides the right to move freely within a country and to leave and return to one's country.

Comments: Restrictions exacerbate the humanitarian crisis and impede the delivery of humanitarian aid.



1.6 Imposition of the Embargo Leading to Humanitarian Catastrophe

Violation: The embargo causing severe deprivation of basic necessities is contrary to humanitarian law.

Legal Basis:

- **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)**, Article 11: Affirms the right to an adequate standard of living.
- **ICESCR**, Article 12: Guarantees the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.
- **Fourth Geneva Convention**, Article 33: Prohibits collective punishment and starvation.
Comments: The embargo results in a humanitarian catastrophe by preventing access to essential goods and services.

1.7 Use of Proscribed Weapons

Violation: The deployment of weapons causing undue suffering is a violation of humanitarian principles.

Legal Basis:

- **Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions**, Article 35: Prohibits weapons that cause unnecessary suffering.
- **Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions**, Article 55: Protects the natural environment during armed conflict.
Comments: The use of prohibited weapons, such as white phosphorus, inflicts undue suffering and causes long-term environmental damage.

1.8 Creating a State of Hunger

Violation: Deliberate actions leading to starvation constitute a breach of international humanitarian law.

Legal Basis:

- **Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions**, Article 54: Prohibits starvation of civilians as a method of warfare.
- **ICESCR**, Article 11: Protects the right to an adequate standard of living, including food.
Comments: The intentional creation of conditions leading to starvation exacerbates the humanitarian crisis.

Statistical Report:

According to Palestine's Ministry of Health:

Israeli military actions in Gaza have resulted in significant loss of life and destruction, the conflict has led to:

Updated Statistics (Day 285: Wednesday, July 17, 2024) :



The genocidal war in Gaza has lasted 285 days, resulting in 48,794 martyrs and missing persons including 16,172 children and 10,798 women. There have been 3,408 massacres, 500 martyrs from medical staff, and 160 martyred journalists. Over 89,364 individuals have been wounded, with 2 million displaced. Destruction includes 150,000 completely destroyed housing units and 34 hospitals out of service, amounting to \$33 billion in direct losses.

Security Council Ceasefire Resolution:

The Security Council's resolution for a ceasefire is legally binding under **Article 25 of the UN Charter**. **Article 39** grants the Council the authority to determine threats to international peace and take appropriate measures under **Article 42**. Compliance with these resolutions is required under **Article 41 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties**.

Call for Preservation of International Legitimacy:

Violations of international law and disregard for UN resolutions by Israel undermine the United Nations' credibility. Immediate action is necessary to uphold international legitimacy and ensure compliance with international legal standards.

2. Urgent Request for Investigation and Accountability

We request an impartial investigation into the alleged violations and the issuance of international arrest warrants for Israeli officials, including:

- **Benjamin Netanyahu:** Prime Minister of Israel
- **Yoav Gallant:** Israeli Defense Minister
- **Itamar Ben-Gvir:** Minister of National Security
- **Omehai Eliyahu:** Israeli Heritage Minister

These individuals should be held accountable for their roles in war crimes and crimes against humanity under the **Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court**.

3. Demand for Comprehensive Penalties

We advocate for the imposition of comprehensive international sanctions against Israel, including:

- **Economic and Diplomatic Sanctions:** Targeting economic interests and diplomatic relations.
- **Arms Embargo:** Prohibiting the supply of arms and military equipment.
- **Suspension of Military and Security Cooperation:** With Israel
- **Isolation from International Organizations:** Excluding Israel from key international forums.



- **Sanctions Against Companies and Individuals:** Engaging in transactions with Israel.
- **Revocation of Visas:** For Israeli officials and citizens.
- **Increased Boycott Campaigns and Divestment Efforts:** Targeting Israeli businesses and institutions.
- **Freezing of Assets:** Held by Israeli individuals and entities abroad.
- **International Criminal Investigations:** Initiating investigations and issuing arrest warrants.

4. Demand for Reopening the Rafah Crossing

Dear Members of the Human Rights Council,

We formally demand the immediate and unconditional reopening of the Rafah crossing to address the critical humanitarian crisis in Gaza. The closure of this crossing has severely impeded the delivery of essential humanitarian aid, medical supplies, and the evacuation of critically ill individuals, exacerbating the suffering of Gaza's population.

1. Legal Basis for Reopening the Rafah Crossing

1.1 International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights Obligations

The closure of the Rafah crossing violates the following principles:

- **Fourth Geneva Convention, Article 23:** Obligates parties to ensure the passage of humanitarian relief.
- **Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions, Article 70:** Requires the facilitation of rapid and unimpeded humanitarian aid.
- **ICESCR, Article 11:** Affirms the right to an adequate standard of living, which includes access to essential services.
- **UDHR, Article 25:** Guarantees the right to an adequate standard of living.

1.2 United Nations Resolutions and Recommendations

UN Security Council resolutions support reopening:

- **Resolution 1860 (2009):** Calls for the opening of border crossings and the provision of humanitarian aid.
- **Resolution 2334 (2016):** Demands compliance with international law and humanitarian provisions.

2. Humanitarian Impact

2.1 Current Conditions

The closure has led to:

- **Critical Shortages:** Essential medical supplies and aid are unavailable.



- **Restricted Medical Evacuations:** Urgent cases cannot be treated outside Gaza.
- **Humanitarian Aid Blockage:** Vital aid is impeded.

2.2 Supporting Evidence

Reports from WHO, OCHA, and MSF highlight:

- **Health Sector Collapse:** Extreme shortages of medical supplies and equipment.
- **Increased Mortality:** Rising deaths due to lack of medical care.
- **Aid Inaccessibility:** Inability to deliver necessary humanitarian aid.

3. Call to Action

3.1 Immediate Reopening

- **Coordinate with Authorities:** Engage Egypt and Israel to reopen the crossing.
- **Facilitate Aid and Evacuations:** Ensure the crossing supports humanitarian needs.

3.2 Monitoring and Reporting

- **Implement Monitoring Mechanisms:** Oversee the crossing's operation.
- **Regular Reports:** Provide updates on humanitarian conditions and aid delivery.

4. Conclusion

Immediate action is required to reopen the Rafah crossing and address the humanitarian crisis in Gaza. We urge the Council to ensure compliance with international legal standards.

Attachments:

- Humanitarian Needs Assessment Reports
- Evidence of Medical Supply Shortages
- Testimonies from Affected Individuals
- Satellite Imagery of the Rafah Crossing

5. Invitation to Send Peacekeepers to Gaza

We invite the United Nations to deploy peacekeeping forces to Gaza to ensure the protection of civilians and the maintenance of peace. The ongoing conflict and severe humanitarian crisis necessitate an international presence to uphold security and support humanitarian efforts.

1. Legal Basis for Peacekeeping Deployment

1.1 United Nations Charter Provisions

The deployment is supported by:



- **Chapter VI of the UN Charter:** Provides for peaceful settlement of disputes.
- **Chapter VII of the UN Charter, Article 42:** Authorizes the use of force if necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security.

1.2 Historical Precedents

Successful peacekeeping missions in similar contexts, such as:

- **UNIFIL in Lebanon:** Monitors and supports ceasefire agreements.
- **UNMISS in South Sudan:** Protects civilians and supports humanitarian efforts.

2. Peacekeeping Objectives

2.1 Immediate Goals

- **Protect Civilians:** Safeguard the population from violence.
- **Support Humanitarian Access:** Ensure safe delivery of aid.

2.2 Long-term Goals

- **Stabilize the Region:** Assist in the restoration of peace and order.
- **Support Reconstruction Efforts:** Facilitate rebuilding and recovery.

3. Call to Action

3.1 Deployment of Forces

- **Countries to Contribute:** South Africa, Russia, China, Cuba, Algeria, Ireland, and Iceland are invited to contribute peacekeepers.
- **Impartiality and Credibility:** Ensure the mission's impartiality to enhance its effectiveness.

3.2 Coordination and Oversight

- **Establish Command Structures:** Coordinate with existing humanitarian and governmental bodies.
- **Regular Reporting:** Provide updates on peacekeeping activities and progress.

4. Conclusion

Deploying peacekeeping forces is essential to protect civilians and stabilize Gaza. We urge the Security Council to take immediate action to facilitate this deployment.

Attachments:

- Proposal for Peacekeeping Mission
- Summary of Humanitarian Needs
- List of Contributing Countries



- **Mobilize Resources:** Coordinate with international donors and organizations to support reconstruction.
- **Monitor and Evaluate:** Ensure transparent and effective use of reconstruction funds.

4. Conclusion

Compensation and reconstruction are critical for Gaza's recovery and for addressing the injustices suffered by its people. We urge the General Assembly to take decisive action to facilitate these processes.

Attachments:

- Damage Assessment Reports
- Financial Compensation Proposal
- Reconstruction Plan

7. Compliance with International Resolutions

We call for strict adherence to international resolutions concerning Gaza and demand immediate compliance with all relevant UN Security Council resolutions and international legal standards.

1. Legal Basis for Compliance

1.1 Binding Nature of UN Resolutions

UN Security Council resolutions are binding under:

- **UN Charter, Article 25:** Requires member states to comply with Council decisions.
- **UN Charter, Article 39:** Authorizes the Council to address threats to peace and take action.

1.2 Precedents for Enforcement

Examples of enforced resolutions:

- **Resolution 660 (1990):** Addressed Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.
- **Resolution 1441 (2002):** Imposed obligations on Iraq regarding weapons inspections.

2. Requirements for Compliance

2.1 Immediate Implementation

- **Ceasefire Agreements:** Enforce all ceasefire agreements and ensure compliance by all parties.
- **End Blockade:** Lift the blockade on Gaza as per Security Council directives.

2.2 Monitoring and Enforcement



- **Establish Monitoring Mechanisms:** Implement systems to ensure compliance with resolutions.
- **Take Enforcement Measures:** Use diplomatic, economic, and if necessary, military measures to enforce compliance.

3. Call to Action

3.1 Urgent Measures

- **Press for Compliance:** Engage with member states and relevant authorities to ensure adherence.
- **Report Violations:** Document and report any non-compliance to the Security Council.

3.2 Long-term Strategies

- **Strengthen Resolutions:** Review and update resolutions to address emerging issues.
- **Promote Accountability:** Ensure that violations are addressed and remedies are provided.

4. Conclusion

Compliance with international resolutions is essential for maintaining global peace and security. We urge the Security Council to enforce adherence to all relevant resolutions and legal standards.

Attachments:

- List of Relevant Resolutions
- Compliance Monitoring Reports
- Evidence of Non-Compliance



8. Denial of Equality Between Victim and Executione

We deny equality between the victim and the executioner by issuing international arrest warrants against Palestinian officials, and we remind you that self-defence and resistance are guaranteed under international law and is a legitimate right. The disparity in the treatment and accountability of victims versus perpetrators undermines justice and international legal norms.

International instruments and United Nations resolutions guarantee the Palestinian people's right to resist in various ways, including armed resistance.

"As stated in article II of the Declaration on Human and Citizen's Rights of 26 August 1789, 'resistance to oppression is a fundamental right' and therefore Palestinians have the right to claim it.

On the other hand, the right to self-determination is an inalienable right in international law and a fundamental principle of the Charter of the United Nations, as affirmed in its resolution 1514. "Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", of 14 December 1960, expressly affirmed that "All peoples have the right to self-determination and, by virtue of this right, may freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development."

This right encompasses the Palestinian cause, as affirmed in United Nations resolution 3236 of 22 November 1974, which stipulates that the United Nations "further recognizes the right of the Palestinian people to the restoration of their rights by all means in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations". It calls upon all States and international organizations to extend their support to the Palestinian people in their struggle for the restoration of their rights, in accordance with the Charter. "

Prior to this, in 1970, the United Nations adopted resolution 2649, "Condemning the denial of the right of self-determination in particular to the peoples of South Africa and Palestine", which states verbatim that the General Assembly "affirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial and foreign domination, whose right to self-determination is recognized, to restore that right by whatever means at their disposal".

The General Assembly also affirmed the legitimacy of the Palestinian armed resistance and, at the time, linked it to the apartheid regimes of Namibia and South Africa, also in its resolution of 4 December 1986, which provides for "the legitimacy of peoples' struggle for independence, territorial integrity and national unity, freedom from colonial domination, apartheid and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle".

In the same vein, both the Hague Convention and the Third Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Prisoners of War emphasize the legality of carrying arms to resist the occupier. The Geneva Convention added the qualification of "prisoners of war" to members of organized resistance movements "operating within or outside their territory, even if the territory is under occupation", on conditions such as, first, having a responsible head, carrying arms publicly, bearing a visible distinctive mark and adhering to the laws and customs of war, all of which apply to Palestinian resistance.

1. Legal Framework for Equality



1.1 Principles of International Justice

International law mandates equality before the law:

- **UDHR, Article 7:** States that all are equal before the law and entitled to equal protection.
- **ICCPR, Article 14:** Guarantees fair trial rights and equal treatment under the law.

1.2 Historical Context

Cases where justice was achieved for victims:

- **Nuremberg Trials:** Addressed war crimes and crimes against humanity.
- **International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR):** Prosecuted those responsible for genocide and war crimes.

2. Current Inequality Issues

2.1 Disparities in Accountability

- **Unequal Treatment:** Perpetrators of human rights violations are often not held accountable.
- **Lack of Redress:** Victims do not receive adequate justice or reparations.

2.2 Impact on Peace and Justice

- **Erosion of Trust:** Injustice undermines peacebuilding efforts.
- **Perpetuation of Conflict:** Failure to address inequality can prolong conflicts.

3. Call to Action

3.1 Promote Accountability

- **Investigate Violations:** Ensure thorough investigations into all violations of human rights.
- **Prosecute Perpetrators:** Hold those responsible for violations accountable in international or national courts.

3.2 Support Victims

- **Ensure Redress:** Provide victims with access to justice and reparations.
- **Promote Fairness:** Advocate for equal treatment and protection under the law.

4. Conclusion

Addressing the denial of equality between victims and perpetrators is essential for upholding justice and peace. We urge the General Assembly to take concrete actions to ensure equality and accountability.

Attachments:



- Reports on Human Rights Violations
- Evidence of Inequality
- Recommendations for Accountability

9. Inclusion of Major United Nations Resolutions

We call for the inclusion and rigorous implementation of major United Nations resolutions concerning Gaza and related international issues. Ensuring adherence to these resolutions is vital for upholding international law and promoting global justice.

12 December 2023: UN General Assembly Resolution ES-01/22: Calls for an immediate ceasefire and the release of hostages in the Palestinian-Israeli war.

10 May 2024: United Nations General Assembly resolution ES-01/32: The United Nations approved the decision to accede Palestine as a State, with effect from May 2024 144 of the 193 States Members of the United Nations have recognized the State of Palestine as a full Member State.

1. Importance of UN Resolutions

1.1 Legal Authority of Resolutions

UN resolutions provide binding obligations and guidelines:

- **UN Charter, Articles 24 and 25:** Mandate member states to act in accordance with Security Council resolutions.
- **Resolution 242 (1967):** Calls for withdrawal from occupied territories and a just settlement of the conflict.

1.2 Historical Impact

Successful implementation of resolutions:

- **Resolution 338 (1973):** Led to the ceasefire in the Yom Kippur War.
- **Resolution 1951 (2010):** Addressed the humanitarian needs in conflict zones.

2. Current Resolutions and Their Implementation

2.1 Key Resolutions for Gaza

- **Resolution 1860 (2009):** Calls for an immediate ceasefire and humanitarian access.
- **Resolution 2334 (2016):** Addresses settlement activities and demands compliance with international law.

2.2 Challenges and Gaps



- **Implementation Issues:** Delays and partial adherence to resolutions.
- **Enforcement Difficulties:** Lack of mechanisms to ensure full compliance.

3. Call to Action

3.1 Full Implementation

- **Enforce Resolutions:** Ensure all relevant resolutions are fully implemented.
- **Address Non-Compliance:** Take measures against parties that fail to comply.

3.2 Promote Accountability

- **Regular Reporting:** Provide updates on the status of resolution implementation.
- **Review Mechanisms:** Establish systems to review and enhance the effectiveness of resolutions.

4. Conclusion

The effective implementation of UN resolutions is crucial for maintaining international order and addressing conflicts. We urge the General Assembly to prioritize the inclusion and enforcement of these resolutions.

Attachments:

- List of Relevant Resolutions
- Status Reports on Implementation
- Recommendations for Enforcement

10. Request for a Meeting with the Human Rights Council

We request a formal meeting with the Human Rights Council to discuss urgent human rights issues related to the Gaza conflict and to seek a coordinated response from the international community.

1. Purpose of the Meeting

1.1 Address Human Rights Violations

- **Discuss Ongoing Violations:** Review evidence of violations and their impact on civilians.
- **Develop Action Plans:** Formulate strategies to address and prevent further violations.

1.2 Coordinate International Response



- **Collaborate on Solutions:** Explore collaborative approaches to mitigate the humanitarian crisis.
- **Mobilize Resources:** Discuss ways to mobilize international support for humanitarian efforts.

2. Proposed Agenda

2.1 Review of Human Rights Violations

- **Presentation of Evidence:** Share documented evidence of violations.
- **Impact Assessment:** Evaluate the impact on affected populations.

2.2 Formulation of Action Plans

- **Short-term Measures:** Immediate actions to address humanitarian needs.
- **Long-term Strategies:** Plans for long-term recovery and justice.

2.3 Coordination and Resource Mobilization

- **International Collaboration:** Engage member states and organizations for support.
- **Resource Allocation:** Discuss funding and logistical support for humanitarian efforts.

3. Call to Action

3.1 Schedule the Meeting

- **Propose Date and Time:** Suggest a date and time for the meeting.
- **Prepare Materials:** Provide relevant documents and evidence in advance.

3.2 Ensure Representation

- **Invite Key Stakeholders:** Ensure representation from all relevant parties, including affected communities :
 - Representatives of the State of Palestine and Algeria.
 - Representatives of the International Court of Justice.
 - Representatives of the International Criminal Court.
 - Representatives of the Security Council.
 - Representatives of non-governmental organizations defending the Palestinian people.

4. Conclusion

A meeting with the Human Rights Council is essential for addressing urgent human rights issues and coordinating an effective international response. We urge the Council to facilitate this meeting and engage in meaningful dialogue.

And in conclusion,

We request the United Nations International Human Rights Council to investigate all these crimes and the above-mentioned violations committed by Israel and to take appropriate measures to hold accountable those responsible for these crimes. We urge the international community to impose sanctions and take other measures to pressure Israel to comply with international law and respect Palestinians' human rights.

We appreciate your immediate attention to this urgent issue and look forward to your swift action to protect the lives and rights of the Palestinian people.

The ALGERIA-GLOBAL NGO COALITION remains committed to cooperating with the Human Rights Council and looks forward to your immediate attention to this serious issue, and thank you in advance for your dedication to justice and accountability sincerely.

Please note that we have attached more than 30 manuals to support our claims, including eyewitnesses, satellite imagery, expert reports, and documentary evidence, and we stand by the fact that these materials will assist you in your investigation and analysis of the situation in Gaza.

Thank you for your interest, and we are confident that the Bureau of the Human Rights Council will undertake a comprehensive and impartial review of the information provided and will take appropriate action in accordance with the principles of international law and justice.



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F07947dd 2024C-L005



Subject matter: Additional note on complaint against Israeli aggression against Gaza

To whom it matters,

I write to you to provide further context with regard to the official complaint lodged with the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court by the ALGERIA-GLOBAL NGO COALITION against Israel because of its ongoing war on Gaza.

The ALGERIA-GLOBAL NGO COALITION dedicated to the promotion of human rights and the enforcement of international law filed an official complaint identifying Israel's serious war crimes and genocide in Gaza. This complaint details indiscriminate attacks on civilians, disproportionate use of force, extrajudicial killings and other violations contrary to international humanitarian law

We eagerly await the formal reply to this complaint from the International Criminal Court. We stress the importance of transparency in this process and call on the Court to issue a decisive and urgent decision, as the reputation of both the Criminal Court and our alliance are intertwined with the outcome of this investigation, as we have tirelessly advocated preventing such wars and supporting justice.

We urge the International Criminal Court to uphold its mandate without repeating the positions taken in other geopolitical contexts and to base its decision solely on the subject matter of this case.

We remain ready to cooperate fully with the International Criminal Court during the investigation and stand firm in our quest for justice for the victims of Israel's aggression in Gaza.

Thank you for your interest in this urgent matter.



ISRAELI ACTIONS IN GAZA HAVE BEEN ACCUSED OF VIOLATING NUMEROUS ARTICLES OF INTERNATIONAL TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND TREATIES. HERE ARE SOME OF THE MAIN ONES:

The Fourth Geneva Convention (1949) establishes important prohibitions aimed at protecting civilians during armed conflicts, including:

- Article 33: Prohibition of collective punishment.
- Article 49: Prohibition of transferring civilian populations into occupied territories, as relevant to settlements in Gaza.

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) guarantees fundamental rights and freedoms, violations of which include:

- Article 6: Right to life.
- Article 7: Prohibition of torture, cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.
- Article 9: Right to liberty and security of person.
- Article 12: Right to freedom of movement.

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966) safeguards economic, social, and cultural rights, violations of which encompass:

- Article 11: Right to an adequate standard of living, including food, clothing, and housing.
- Article 12: Right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.
- Article 13: Right to education.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) protects children's rights, violations of which include:

- Article 6: Right to life, survival, and development.
- Article 19: Protection from violence, abuse, and neglect.
- Article 38: Protection during armed conflict.

The Hague Convention (1907) regulates conduct during warfare and prohibits actions such as:

- Article 23: Attacks on cities, villages, or buildings without military necessity.
- Article 25: Destruction or seizure of enemy property unless required by the necessities of war.

The Charter of the United Nations (1945) prohibits certain uses of force and outlines the right of self-defense:

- Article 2(4): Prohibition of the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State.
- Article 51: Right of self-defense, which must be exercised in accordance with international law.

These are just a few examples of treaties, conventions and agreements that have accused Israel's actions in Gaza of violating. The interpretation and application of these international instruments in the context of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict remains a matter of debate and controversy.

Please note that we have attached more than 30 evidence to support our claims, including eyewitness testimonies, satellite imagery, expert reports, and documentary evidence. We are confident that these materials will assist your investigation and analysis of the situation in Gaza.

Thank you for your interest in this. We trust that the Office of the Prosecutor will conduct a thorough and impartial review of the information provided and take appropriate action in accordance with the principles of international law and justice.



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HIND SALEHI
INTERNATIONAL LAWYER



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Subject: Request for Urgent Session and International Legal Actions on Israeli Aggression in Gaza

To Whom It May Concern,

We are writing to urgently request the convening of a special session of the Human Rights Council to address the grave and ongoing human rights violations resulting from the Israeli aggression in Gaza. This session is crucial for addressing the severe humanitarian crisis and ensuring accountability for the numerous violations of international law.

Request for Action:

1. **Special Session:** Convene a special session of the Human Rights Council to thoroughly examine the situation in Gaza, including the extensive violations reported.
2. **Invitations:**
 - **Victim Representatives:** Invite representatives of the Palestinian victims to present their testimonies and experiences.
 - **International Bodies:** Extend invitations to representatives from the International Security Council, the International Court of Justice (ICJ), and the International Criminal Court (ICC) to participate in the session and contribute their perspectives.
3. **Hearings and Evaluations:**
 - **Conduct Hearings:** Facilitate hearings to evaluate the events and assess the evidence of violations, including war crimes, crimes against humanity, and breaches of international humanitarian law.
 - **International Legal Actions:** Urge the ICC and ICJ to prosecute Israeli officials for proven crimes and ensure the implementation of their rulings.

Objectives:

- **Accountability:** Hold perpetrators accountable for violations confirmed through international legal processes.
- **Legal Mechanisms:** Leverage the ICC's and ICJ's mechanisms to ensure justice and the enforcement of international law.
- **Humanitarian Response:** Address the immediate humanitarian needs and advocate for measures to prevent further escalation of the crisis.

We emphasize the importance of international cooperation in addressing these severe breaches of human rights and ensuring justice for the victims. The convening of this session and the engagement of international legal bodies are critical steps toward achieving accountability and ending the suffering of the Palestinian people.

We appreciate your prompt attention to this matter and look forward to your support in advancing these essential actions.

Sincerely,





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PRESIDENT EXECUTIVE OFFICER (PEO)
ALGERIA-GLOBAL NGO COALITION



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2024
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SIGNATURES OF PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

Committee Director



Council Secretary



نوال نجم حمد
رئيس منظمة صوت العراق الإنسانية



General Secretary



Ahmed Ghazi

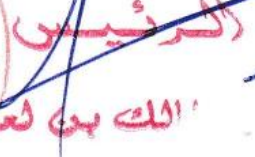
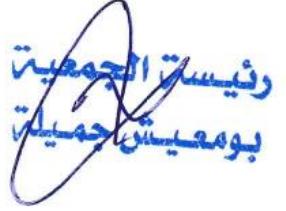


Jafar
Secretary-General

DJAMILA CHETITAH ٢٥٢٤
PRESIDENT EXECUTIVE OFFICER (PEO)
ALGERIA-GLOBAL NGO COALITION
PEO ID 05AGNC726
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وتحال أختام وتوقيعات المنظمات المكونة للتحالف.



وتحال أختام وتوقيعات المنظمات المكونة للتحالف.



السيدة نعيمة مصوير

رئيسة الجمعية



الاستاذة: شروف مسعود
رئيسة الجمعية






رئيسة الهيئة الادارية
مقداد مسرين



رابع لعروسي روبان
رئيس الجمعية

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المجلس له دور / على له ختم / المبلغ مليون





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أعضاء : الرئيس
محمي الدين سير أحمد



علي هلال



علي هلال



منظمة المبتدعين والباحثين العلمي
L'Organisation des Innovateurs et de la
Recherche Scientifique

أ.د. لوط بونا تيرو رئيس
Président

Pr. Loth BOUNATIRO

لوط بونا تيرو رئيس الجمعية
لوط بونا تيرو



رئيس الرابطة





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BADIS Zohra



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الرئيس
صحراوي عبد الحميد



24/6/5
 Nayder Alkabaie



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 / / 20 * 14 / /



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 أمين عام بلدي



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- *Information:* This press release likely covers updates or official statements from the United Nations regarding the situation in Palestine and Israel.
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- *Information:* HRW is a prominent international human rights organization that conducts research and advocacy on human rights issues globally.
- *Link:* HRW Report on Israel/Palestine

3. International Criminal Court (ICC) Statements

- *Information:* The ICC is an intergovernmental organization

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- *Information:* Amnesty International is a global movement that campaigns to end abuses of human rights.
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